

ON THE OPERATION

OF

LARGELY PUNCTURING

THE CAPSULE OF THE CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR;

• IN ORDER TO PROMOTE

THE ABSORPTION OF THE CATARACT;

AND

ON THE GUTTA SERENA

ACCOMPANIED

WITH PAIN AND INFLAMMATION;

FROM THE THIRD EDITION OF OBSERVATIONS ON THE
CATARACT AND GUTTA SERENA:

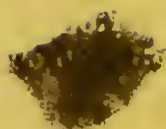
BY

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Remarks in the two following Chapters having been presented to the Public, for the first time, in the Third Edition of the work from which they are extracted, in order to be here introduced, a few copies of them are printed separately, for the use of those who may be desirous of adding them to the Observations that have been offered on the same subject in the preceding Editions.

New Bridge-Street,

Nov. 20, 1811.



ON THE
OPERATION
OF LARGELY PUNCTURING THE
Capsule of the Crystalline Humour,
IN CASES
OF THE CATARACT.

IN the two former editions of this work two papers were inserted, which had been previously published in the third volume of the Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, containing the cases of several persons who had been under my care on account of blindness occasioned by cataracts, and who had recovered their sight by the absorption of the opaque humour, without the performance of any operation. In almost all these cases, the cataract had been occasioned by an accident; and the absorption of the opaque humour was preceded by a greater or less degree of inflammation in the ball of the eye; which inflammation it was sometimes

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necessary to excite by stimulating applications of considerable power; notwithstanding the use of which, the progress of the amendment was in general tediously slow. I have not thought it necessary to introduce these papers on the present occasion, since we are now become acquainted with a mode by which the absorption may be accomplished much more expeditiously, not only in cases where the cataract has been produced by an accident, but in those where it has come on in infancy, and sometimes also at later periods of life, without the intervention of any external cause whatsoever. The mode to which I refer is an operation easy to be performed, which resembles in many respects that which was proposed by Celsus, and has been described by almost every writer on the subject, under the name of couching. The instrument used for the purpose of couching has been much varied by different surgeons; but the intention has almost uniformly been, until the time of Mr. Pott, as its name denotes, that of depressing, or couching, the opaque crystalline out of the

way of the pupil. Mr. Pott, conscious that the cataract often existed in a fluid or soft state, was aware that it could not then be depressed ; and, therefore, in such cases he recommended to employ the couching needle for the express purpose of breaking down the cataract, and of making a large aperture in the capsule, so that the aqueous humour, which he believed to be a solvend for the opaque crystalline, might come into immediate contact with this humour. This operation, since the time of Mr. Pott, has been strongly and ably recommended by Mr. Hey of Leeds, and Professor Scarpa of Pavia ; and both these gentlemen have given a decided and unqualified preference of it to the operation of extraction. To this indiscriminate preference, however, I cannot accede ; being fully persuaded, that though in the cases of young persons, and particularly of infants, the operation of largely puncturing the capsule, and breaking down the substance of the opaque crystalline, possesses considerable merit, yet when the cataract attacks adult and aged persons, the operation of extraction, if well performed, has greatly the advantage over

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it. This opinion of the comparative merit of the two operations is not newly formed. In the last edition of the present work, which was published in 1805, I took occasion, whilst describing the case of a young gentleman who first recovered his sight at seven years of age, to express myself, vol. II. page 380, in the following manner :
“ When children are born with cataracts,
“ the crystalline humour has generally, if
“ not always, been found either in a soft or
“ fluid state. If, therefore, the cataract be
“ not accompanied with an opacity, either
“ in the anterior or posterior portion of the
“ capsule, and this capsule be largely
“ punctured with the couching needle, introduced in the way in which this instrument is usually employed to depress the
“ cataract, there is reason to expect that
“ the opaque matter will, sooner or later, be
“ absorbed, the pupil become clear, and the
“ sight be restored.” The truth of this remark is amply confirmed by the observations of the gentlemen whom I have just mentioned. The tediousness in the progress of the amendment, and the necessity, which often occurs, of frequently repeating the operation,

are however, objections to its use, which have not yet been wholly overcome. The danger of wounding the iris, during the repeated, and sometimes the long continued, action of the needle within the small space of the pupil, made formerly a third powerful objection ; but this has been obviated, in a great degree, by the extraordinary property which the *Extractum Belladonnæ* has been discovered to possess of causing the pupil to dilate ; in consequence of which, this aperture, which is the space in which the instrument has to act, can be so much enlarged as almost to do away the danger of injuring the iris by it. The late Mr. Saunders was, I believe, the first person in this metropolis who took the benefit of this singular property of the *Belladonna* in the operation to which I advert. The precise mode in which he performed it I do not pretend to know, as this gentleman took particular pains to prevent it from being disclosed. After his death the public were encouraged to expect that it would be openly developed ; but their expectations have not yet been gratified, though more than eighteen months have elapsed since the pro-

mise was given. Mr. Adams, however, who was a pupil of Mr. Saunders, and appears to be well acquainted with Mr. Saunders's sentiments on the subject, invited a considerable number of gentlemen in the profession, in the course of the last winter, to see him operate. He obligingly included me in the number, having previously seen me extract the cataract, agreeably to the rules laid down in the preceding pages. The intention that Mr. Adams had in his view, evidently was, like that described by Mr. Hey, and Professor Scarpa, to lacerate the capsule, and to bring as many of the broken pieces of the cataract, as he could assemble together, into the anterior chamber of the aqueous humour. The dilatation of the pupil, which had been accomplished by the application of the *Extractum Belladonnæ*, enabled him to do this without any danger of wounding the iris; but, notwithstanding this, the opacity could not be removed by the first operation, and Mr. Adams had occasion to repeat it twice, if not three times, at the distance of several weeks from each operation, before the pupil became quite

clear. I have performed a similar operation, as also has my son, on a considerable number of infants and young persons, and I have the satisfaction to say, that it has been attended in all with uniform success. I feel it my duty, therefore, whilst writing expressly on the best mode of cure for the cataract, strongly to recommend this operation in the cases of infants and young persons. But the experience of more than thirty years authorises me to entertain a much higher opinion of the operation of extraction, and to express a decided preference of it, when the disorder attacks adult persons and those who are aged. The operation of extraction has been fully described in the preceding pages, together with the causes which have too often prevented it from proving successful. The operation of largely puncturing the capsule has been well described (with the exception of that part which relates to the artificial dilatation of the pupil by means of the *Extractum Belladonnæ*;) by Mr. Hey, and by Professor Scarpa; and though the account I shall give of it will be brief, and will vary little from that which has been written by

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these gentlemen, it seems incumbent upon me to introduce it in this place.

Only two instruments are necessary ; a speculum, and a narrow bladed sharp pointed knife, which, from its narrowness, has usually been called a needle.

A speculum is always required, in the cases of infants, for the purpose of fixing the eye ; and no one seems more proper, when the operation is performed on them, than that which is made of silver wire, and was first proposed by Monsieur Pellier. But when the patient has advanced beyond the age of infancy, I have several times been able to dispense with the use of any instrument for this purpose, and to fix the eye by means of the fingers alone. This is not of great consequence ; but, as the pressure of the speculum sometimes occasions considerably more pain than any other part of the operation, if the eye can be fixed in an easier way, it must be right to save the patient from undergoing it.

I have employed different instruments for the purpose of puncturing the capsule and breaking down the cataract, but give the preference to one which resembles that

which was recommended by Cheselden for the purpose of making an artificial pupil, though it be somewhat narrower. Its blade indeed is so narrow that it nearly resembles a needle ;—its extremity, unlike to that of Mr. Hey, is pointed ;—and it cuts on one side for the space of about the eighth of an inch, the other side being blunt. It is not curved like Scarpa's knife, but perfectly straight ; is an inch long in the blade ; and it forms a compleat wedge through its whole length. Its handle is of the usual length of these instruments, and upon one of its sides is a coloured spot ; by attending to which the operator may be always able to ascertain the position of the instrument in the eye.

The pupil having been dilated by the application of a small portion of the *Extractum Belladonnæ*, softened with a little water, which should be applied about half an hour before the time of operating, and the patient being either seated on a chair of a suitable height, or placed on a table with the head properly raised on a pillow¹, the bent end of the specu-

¹ It appears to me that the surgeon will perform the operation with more composure if the patient be laid on a table, than

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lum should be introduced under the upper eyelid, and the instrument committed to the care of an assistant². The eye being thus fixed, the point of the narrow bladed knife above mentioned should be pierced through the sclerotica, on the side next the temple, about the eighth of an inch from its union to the cornea, with its blunt edge upwards ; and it should be pushed forwards in the same direction until so much of its blade has entered the eye, that its point will nearly reach the centre of the crystalline. Its point should then be brought forwards, until it has passed through the opaque crystalline and its capsule, and is plainly visible in the anterior chamber of the aqueous humour. The future proceedings must be governed by what now occurs. If the cataract be fluid, and the anterior chamber become immediately filled with the opaque matter, it appears to me advisable to withdraw the instrument, and

if he be seated in a chair ; but, except in infants, this is not indispensable, if the patient's steadiness can be depended upon.

² If the right eye is to undergo the operation, and the surgeon operate with his right hand, he must of course sit or stand behind the patient ; and in this case he will himself manage the speculum with his left hand.

defer further measures until the matter be absorbed, which absorption usually takes place in the course of a few days, and sometimes of a few hours. If no visible change be produced in the pupil, the point and cutting edge of the instrument should be applied in different directions, so as to divide both the opaque crystalline and its capsule into small portions, and, if possible, to bring them forwards into the anterior chamber. This may require the instrument to be kept in the eye for a minute or two ; but, if the operator preserve his steadiness, he may continue it there a much longer time without doing the least injury to the iris or to any other part. If the cataract be found of a firm consistence, (though this rarely happens in young persons,) it may be advisable to depress it below the pupil ; and in such a case particular care should be taken to perforate largely the posterior part of the capsule, and to withdraw the instrument immediately after the cataract has been depressed, in order to hinder it from rising again. If the opacity be in the capsule, the instrument will not act so easily upon it as it does on the opaque crystalline ; but, not-

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withstanding this, the capsule, as well as the crystalline, may be divided by it into larger or smaller portions, which portions, when thus divided, will be softened by the action of the aqueous humour; and though, in the first operation on such a case, it may not be possible to remove the opacity, yet, on the second or third attempt, the divided portions may be brought forwards into the anterior chamber of the aqueous humour, in which place they will then be gradually absorbed and will soon disappear.

If the patient suffer much pain, either during the operation or after it, it may be advisable to take blood from a vein in the arm, or by leeches from the temple; but in my own practice I have not found this once necessary in infants, and, very rarely, in persons under twenty years of age. I usually cover the eye with a compress dipped in a weak saturnine lotion; but if the eyes be defended from a strong light, I am not sure that a constant cover affords any advantage. On the day after the operation the inflammation is seldom so considerable as to hinder an examination into the state of the pupil. Sometimes it will be found quite

clear ; at other times, after the first operation, the opacity will be increased ; and, not unfrequently, much of the opaque matter will be found deposited, in pieces of different sizes, in the anterior chamber of the aqueous humour. The cooling and antiphlogistic treatment should be continued for a few days. After this, if the opacity continue, its absorption may be expedited by dropping on the eye once or twice in the day a small portion of powdered sugar. At the end of a week or ten days the inflammation produced by the operation is in general removed ; and if the opaque matter then continue to fill the pupil, it may be advisable to repeat the operation ; there being now a much fairer prospect, than on the first occasion, of dividing the capsule as well as the cataract into small portions, and of bringing them into the anterior chamber. After the interval of a similar period, a repetition of the operation may perhaps be again necessary, and after each repetition a like treatment be required. In the greater number of cases that have come under my care, the operation has been

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repeated twice; in a few, the cure has been compleated the first time; and in only three out of the last twenty, has it been requisite to repeat the operation a fourth time¹.

¹ I have been informed that the late Mr. Saunders, in performing this opération, punctured the cornea, and carried the needle through the aqueous humour, instead of puncturing the sclerotica and carrying the needle through the vitreous humour, as has been proposed in the preceding paper. If this were Mr. S.'s practice, I presume it must have arisen from his unwillingness to puncture the choroid coat and retina which lie under the sclerotica; but as I never knew any ill consequences to arise from this mode of doing the operation, and can imagine cases in which the instrument may be managed more conveniently when introduced through the sclerotica, than when carried through the cornea, it does not appear to me expedient to adopt the alteration.

ON THE
GUTTA SERENA,

ACCOMPANIED

WITH PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

THOUGH the term *Gutta Serena* implies merely an insensibility of the optic nerve, and the principal object required in its treatment is the removal of the insensibility, yet persons who labour under this disorder are not unfrequently subject to a particular kind of ophthalmy, which occasions most excruciating pain, and seems to require a peculiar mode of treatment. At the close of the remarks I published on the ophthalmy, *fistula lachrymalis*, &c., the second edition of which was printed in 1805, I introduced a case of this kind, which was greatly relieved by making a puncture through the *tunica sclerotica* into the ball of the eye with a grooved needle (somewhat larger than a common sized couching needle,) nearly in the part where this in-

strument is introduced in the operation of depressing the cataract. Through the groove of the instrument a watery fluid immediately issued, which was not unlike to that which I have several times seen effused between the choroid coat and retina, in cases of the Gutta Serena, on an examination after death. After the pain produced by the operation, which lasted about an hour,² had ceased, the patient became quite easy, and the inflammation soon subsided. Since that time I have performed a similar operation in a considerable number of instances that resembled this, and in several of them it has been attended, almost immediately, with the most manifest good effects. As these cases are not common, I beg leave briefly to describe two of them.

CASE XV³.

*Violent pain accompanying a Gutta Serena,
relieved by an operation.*

Mr. G. of Chippenham, applied to me,

² The pain produced by the operation is more or less severe, according as the eye is more or less inflamed; but it is rarely greater than that which is produced by the disorder itself.

³ The cases that preceded the fifteenth in the volume from

in the latter part of November 1810, on account of an inflammation of the left eye, which had been accompanied, upwards of three weeks, with a most violent pain both in the head and eye ; the sight having been previously lost by a complete Gutta Serena. A great variety of evacuant and anodyne remedies had been employed, both externally and internally, by his medical adviser in the country, without affording lasting relief. In this instance, suspecting a fluid to be effused between the choroid coat and retina, I immediately made a puncture through the sclerotica with the grooved needle above mentioned ; carrying the point of the instrument about three eighths of an inch into the ball of the eye, a little further back than the part which is usually punctured in the operation of couching. A considerable quantity of a watery fluid, evidently different from the vitreous humour, issued immediately through the groove of the instrument. The operation gave considerable pain, and it did not

which the present chapter is extracted, were introduced to exemplify various states of the Gutta Serena, and the effects which the different remedies that were employed for its cure produced upon it.

wholly cease for two hours ; but afterwards the patient fell into a sound sleep, and awoke much refreshed, and quite easy. The ease continued till the fourth day, when he imprudently walked a long way in a damp morning. This brought on a return of his old pain ; but by fomenting the eye three or four times with a strong decoction of poppy heads, and taking a pill composed of a grain of calomel and five grains of the pilula saponis cum opio, the pain was removed, and, on the fifteenth day from his arrival in London, he returned home perfectly easy, and with a very small degree of inflammation remaining in the eye. The pupil however was still dilated, and the eye had not recovered the power of vision. In order to prevent a relapse it was thought advisable to establish a discharge from the hollow part of the temple, by inserting a small seton in this part.

CASE XVI.

Similar to that which is last described.

The son of Mr. E. in James Street, Manchester Square, about twelve years of

age, was brought to me, on the 11th of January last, by the recommendation of Mr. Howard, surgeon, of Park Street, on account of an inflammation of the right eye, accompanied with a most violent pain, which affected the head as well as the eye, and had continued six weeks, notwithstanding the use of a great variety of remedies which had been prescribed by different gentlemen who resided near him. The pupil was much dilated; the eye totally deprived of sight; and the pain (which never wholly left him, but was much more severe on alternate days,) was sometimes so considerable as to induce delirium, and to require the use of force to keep him in bed. Opium in large doses had been tried, but it gave him only temporary ease. I immediately punctured through the sclerotic with a grooved needle, in the way that is described in the last case. A considerable portion of the vitreous humour was discharged, and previous to its issue a colourless watery fluid came out, but this was in much less quantity than in the former instance. The operation gave, of course, greater pain than it would have done, if the eye

had not been inflamed ; but the lad said that it was not more than he had often suffered from the disorder for many hours together. A compress wet with a weak saturnine lotion was applied over the eye, and directions given to re-moisten it frequently. Within two hours after the performance of the operation the patient became easy and slept soundly. The pain did not return afterwards ; and on the 21st, the inflammation also was nearly removed. The pupil, however, continued dilated, and the eye was still insensible of light. In the beginning of February I saw him again, and found him perfectly free from pain ; but as the eye was still somewhat inflamed a seton was inserted in the temple, which was kept open by means of a slip of the elastic gum⁴.

In the two preceding cases, as well as in several others of a similar description, the operation above described afforded manifest

⁴ In some similar instances that have occurred since those above related, an issue has been established in the nape of the neck, and sometimes in the temple ; and they have seemed to answer as good a purpose as the seton, and have given less trouble.

advantage, by taking away expeditiously a violent and almost an agonizing pain. Before I conclude, I beg leave to say that I have lately performed a similar operation in two instances of recent blindness, accompanied with a dilated pupil, where there was not any pain or inflammation in the eye; and I have had the satisfaction to see the patients recover their sight almost immediately afterwards.

One of these was the housekeeper to a family in Fenchurch Street, fifty-seven years of age, who had lost the sight of the left eye three days previously to my seeing her, without any known cause to produce it; the pupil being much dilated, and her health in other respects being good. The operation gave her no pain, and the discharge which issued through the groove of the instrument appeared very little, if at all, different from the vitreous humour in an undiseased state. No change was made in her blindness at the time the operation was performed; but, two days afterwards the pupil was less dilated, and the sight so much improved that she was able to read large letters. I saw the patient again

two months afterwards, at which time the pupil had returned very nearly to its natural size, and she was able to distinguish both near and distant objects as well as persons usually see them at her age.

The other case was that of a lad, ten years old, who was suddenly deprived of the sight of the right eye by a blow with a stone, which struck him on the outside of the eyelids but made no wound. Leeches had been applied on the temple, a cooling lotion to the eye, and purgative medicines administered before I saw him. But at that time the blindness continued; the eye was slightly inflamed; and the pupil much dilated. I immediately made a puncture through the sclerotica, and discharged apparently nothing more than a portion of the vitreous humour. The operation occasioned more pain than in the last instance, but much less than in those which were before described. It did not wholly cease for several hours; but he slept without any help from medicine during the whole of the next night, and the following day was much easier than he had

been from the time of the accident. On the third day there was not any inflammation, and he distinguished my fingers and several other objects that were held before him. At the end of a week his sight was further improved; but, the pupil continuing dilated, a puncture was again made through the sclerotica, and another portion of the vitreous humour discharged; the pain produced by the second operation being much less considerable than on the former occasion. Two days afterwards he was able to read large letters; but still the pupil was more dilated than that of the other eye. The sight was in the same state at the end of a fortnight; at which time, as his usual residence was in the country, he took leave of me, and I have not since heard from him^s.

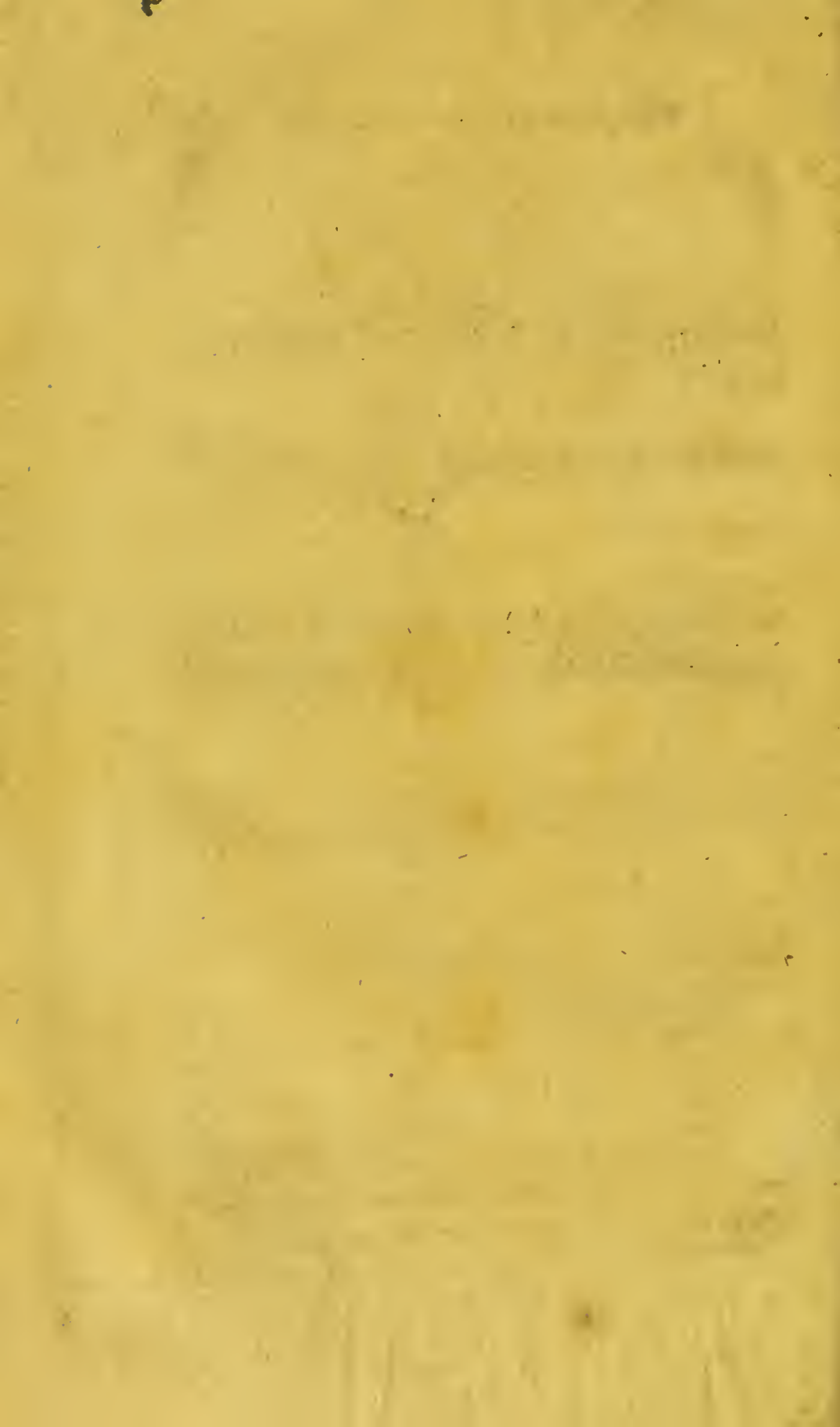
In the first of the preceding chapters when the knife was described that was recommended for the purpose of puncturing

^s In making the puncture above mentioned, care should be taken so to direct the point of the instrument that it may not wound the posterior part of the capsule of the crystalline humour, since such an accident might occasion an opacity of this humour.

the capsule of the crystalline humour, it was said that this instrument was not much unlike to that which was employed by Cheselden for making an artificial pupil when the natural pupil was closed. Baron de Wenzel, in his chapter on this subject, page 241, objects to the operation proposed by Cheselden, as ill adapted to accomplish the object intended by it. I beg leave to observe, however, that when the pupil has become closed after an unsuccessful operation of extracting the cataract, I have in several instances made a new pupil, agreeable to Cheselden's mode of performing the operation, with the most perfect and striking success. The fibres of the iris retracted as soon as they were divided, and left a pupil very nearly of its natural size. Its shape was not quite round ; but the sight was immediately restored, and to so great a degree as to enable the patient, by the help of suitable convex glasses, to see distinctly both near and distant objects ; neither pain nor inflammation being consequent on the operation.

THE END.





EYE CLEAR'D;

OR

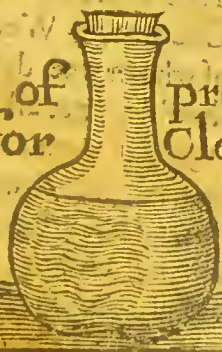
A PRESERVATIVE
FOR THE SIGHT.

Being a quaint Composition without *Fenell*
or *Eye-bright*, to restore the *Poreblind*,
and make the *Squint-Eye* to looke forth-
right. With the gratefull acknowledge-
ment of much comfort already received
in that kinde by divers, through this, and
other Remedies applyed by the *Author*.

*Such as were blinde, and now can see,
Let 'em use this Receipt with me,
'Twill cleare the Eye, preserve the Sight,
And give the understanding Light.*

A Viall of
Water for

preservative
Clearing y^e Eyes



3 to Order for .. Bishop, June 25. 1644.

Annabaptists and Brownists, then the Catholikes began to be contagious and cry *Vive la Roy*. Then they began to fall to worke for themselves that had serv'd out their times with the Devill; and wee forsooth must be their journey-men that we might afterward become sharers in their shame and ruine: In all their damnable projects (by our compliances with em), their worke has been promoted; and their crime lessen'd; such has been their subtiltie, and our simplicitie; so that though they are before us in villanie, we are before them in infamie. They have their old and wellbeloved Roman Catholick Religion to plead for them, but alas we (many of us) have no Religion at all to excuse us; indeed wee have stood most for Popery because that has stood most for ignorance; and wee have made little doubt of salvation, because wee have beene alwayes furnish'd with a pleasant conceit, that 'tis an easie matter to goe to heaven blinde-fold. Thus wee have endeavour'd to wrong our owne soules, inure the State, and dishonour his Majestie; VVas it like that wee should be friends to the King, when we were enemies to the Kingdome? is it possible that men should be so blinde, so stupid, so mad as to conceive, that the most horrid murders and massackers that ever were heard of, could be begun, countenanc'd and continu'd for the honour of his Majestie, can wee without shame confesse that we thought it faire play for the basest Rebels in the world to kill the best Subjects by Authoritie (for they have so published it, and were never yet reproved for saying so) who would have thought that the broad Scale had been so broad as to reach into *Ireland* for such a purpose? But we were still kept to our Byas, by Declarrations and Proclamations (*O remembor bleeding Ireland*) by reading of which our eyes became so dazl'd, that 'twas long before wee could discern truth from falshood; And then againe we were intoxicated with whimsies of (this they say, and that they say,) They say the King fights for the Protestant Religion; they say he will goe over himself, and quell the Rebels in *Ireland*: They say he would faine come to *London*, and complie with his Parliament, but his wicked Counsell will not suffer him, and a hundred more saies, That seem'd to be pretty stuffe, and to have a good colour, so that we were mightily taken with 'em for a long time; but at last wee heard of other Saies, Northerne Saies, and VVesterne Saies. They said, The King is comming up with an Armie to *London*, to break up the Parliament: they say, Hee was loth to have his good Subjects of *Ireland* any longer proclaim'd Rebels, who have murdered about 200000. Protestants. They say he hath sent for them to come over hither to wash off that blood with as much more, and many other Saies of the same weaving, and the same colour. cr.

Saies, or scarlet Saies, stuffs of so deep a dye, that it will hardly be wash'd out withall the raine will fall betwixt this and Domes-day. Now these Saies we lik'd not so well, but as the former had inveigld us to be constant hunters, so these spoil'd all the sport, and utterly frighted us out of the Forrest of fooles. Indeed these bloody Saies were the first motives that drew us into a consideration of our fearfull condition, and so by degrees to become Reformadoes in Colonell Round-heads Regiment. In which we doubt not but to make it appeare by our valour, that wee are friends to our King in fighting for our Countrey. And our hearty desires are, and shall ever be, that his Maiestie would seriously consider (since he will fight) whether it be not better to fight to make his enemies his friends, then his friends his enemies, and to protect and preserve his people that would preserve His glory, then to set good and bad both together by the eares, till there be none left but a few fatherlesse children, that when they shall come to pray for him, will be put out with the sad remembrance of their Fathers death.

But since wee must fight, let us (if it be possible) mix reason with our rage, at least in our controversie of words, what ever wee do in our blowes. Is it not madnesse for a man to say, He fights for his King, that fights against his Countrey; is not the King a man? and what makes a man a King; if a King cannot be King without a Kingdom, then whether is hee more friend to the King, that fights for the Kingdom that makes him so, or he that fights to destroy it? Are your eyes open yet? you that say ye fight for the King, when ye fight to take away the Inheritance with the Title? But when you have granted this Truth (which cannot be deny'd, then you fall upon his command, his will and pleasure, which you call his Prerogative; this must be granted him, and so if his will and pleasure be to have his People destroy one another, his Prerogative that should preserve his Power must bring it to nothing, and then you have done him good service. Fie, fie, you are blinde still, if Spectacles will not helpe you, the fault's not in your sight; y^e are wilfull and obstinate, you have not discretion enough left to inform you, that the house y^e are pulling downe will beat your own braines out. VVe that have been in the fire, are glad we have scap'd with singing; and if we come there againe, we deserve to be burn'd; but our resolutions are now not so much to shun the flame, as to quench it, not to leave it burning, but to put it out, he that help's not now, does but hinder, and hee that shewes not himself a friend, must needs be taken for an enemy. VVe are now in a Purgatory from whence we shall never be redeem'd with sleepe their nece, (and the onely prevalent Praiers of the Papists will hardly be

purchased) wee must pray to the King of Kings (for here we are dispised) to stand for us, if we humble our selves, and pray as we ought, hee'l heare and helpe us, if we can once get into his favour, we shall not need to feare the Plotts of the Papist, the rage of the Rebells; nor the might of any Monarch : If we will be content to be rul'd by him, serve and follow him; hee'l put us into such a posture, that if the Prince of Darknesse shall bring up all his reserve, and joyne 'em with those already in armes in his service, they shall never prevaile against the Gospel; and then we shall march against our enemy with courage, and fight without fear, if we lose our lives; then wee are sure to get well by the bargain; not a man that dies in such a cause, in such a quarrell, in such a condition, but gaine a better Kingdome for himself, then that he redeems with losse of his life for another.

Are not these good encouragements my masters? who would not fight for a Kingdome? Come, you that are behinde hand with the Covenant (or have taken it with an ill resolution) lift up your eyes a little, see how gloriously the heavens look, and consider their Maker, yee have sworne many thousands of Oathes, enough (indeed) to damne you (if God should be as harsh with you, as you have been with him) spare one now for a good purpose, doe as your betters have done, enter into Covenant with your Maker, and then ioyne with those that had rather loose their lives, then live to see the King lose his Kingdomes through the malicious practises of the Known enemies to God and Religion; this is the only way for ye to shew that ye love the King, and to bring you into favour with God, that sets up, and pulls down at his pleasure.

If you have honours, this is the way to increase 'em, if you have estates, by this meanes ye may preserve them; if you have honest friends, this is the way to keep 'em; but if ye want all or either of these, this is the way to purchase 'em: Is't not wonderfull that all men generally should be so apt and active with hazard of their lives to purchase gold and glory, and that now there should be a generation of men living, that will hardly be intreated with the gaine of both, to procure their owne safeties? how many of us have already paid dearly for our obstinacy? and hazarded our souls by loosing our estates, an unparra'd marke of mallice. VVe have given to help on our ruines willingly, and by that meanes, have been fore'd to give againe for our preservations against our wills: wee have parted with a great part of our estates, for the hurt of the Kingdom, and a small part given for the preservation of it has undone us; O miserable wretches! we have studded Objections against the present taxes by the Parliament, and defences, the former by the King; unlawfull Monopolies, ther by cōk our pu

ever, and keep us without Parliaments we talke of with content ; but legall impositions now, to help put an end to our miseries, and to end with them, we cannot indure. This has been our best condition, and (indeed) the condition of the best of us ; For many of us have run our selves by worse practises into greater perills, we have had strange hopes to become gainers by changing our constant securities for apparant dangers ; wee have left our houses in the City, where we might have liv'd safely, and gone to our loving friends at *Oxford*, that we might be undone quickly ; we have been alwayes forward to receive the Cavaliers into our habitations, and they have been alwayes as forward to carry away that we had at parting. How many houses, how many Townes, how many Cities, how many Counties have by our favouring that party, been brought to misery ; looke upon *Yorke* the fountaine of that River of calamity, that keepe still the vinding current through *Lincolnsbire*, *Lancashire*, *Cheshire*, *Darbishire*, *Staffordshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, *Warwickshire*, *Leicester-shire*, *Northamptonshire*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Barkshire* and *Oxfordshire* ; (v where it hath so overflown, it has almost spoil'd the whole Countrey) from whence he runnes on in his Malignant course toward *Briston*, *Tanton*, and *Exeter*, and by the vway consider what a multitude of people in all these parts have been guilty of their ovvn undoings, and therefore deserve no pittie, but how many thousands of Innocents (besides) have they been the destruction of, for which they are to answer ? Allas poor *York*, thou hast suffered wonderfully in thy own person, thank thy Malignants ; these unnaturall warres were first bred in thee, and now thou art like to be buried in them. Thou art full of Souldiers within, and begirt with Souldiers without, thou wer't the first City that raised them, and art like to be the first razed by them ; how ever thy affrightments are great, and thy inward distractions no doubt are worse then thy outward alarmes, who are our friends saies one, they that are our enemies saies another, who fights for us, they that fight against us, our enemies are within, and our friends are without, what shift shall we make to be conquer'd ? wee perish if we prosper ; these are strange words, and they must needs be strange warres, when the City is in more danger by them that defend it, then by those that raise Batteries against it.

When you have seen enough herein to make you sorrowfull, convey your thoughts to *Redding*, there you shall finde all quiet enough now, (at least in outward appearance) but the poore people have a warre still within them, they grieve at their povertie, yet a number of them have gained by their losses, for humilitie's better then riches, there's a great deal lesse pride
(now)

(now) then there was, and a great deale more repentance, but all the Countrey cries out, we are undone by 't, and *Redding* must not onely beare his owne blame and losse, but be subiect to a perpetuall reproach for undoing his neighbours, this 'tis to be drunke with *Maligo*. Then surveigh *Bristoll*, and consider their bargain, they have got the purchase they long'd for, and that some of their great ones (before) hang'd for, whose example could not fright the rest out of their humours, but made them more eager in pursuit of the gaine and honour they dream't of; O how fearfull they were of being preserv'd; many that had hardly praid of a moneth before, fell now to their devotions, with such zeale, that God heard their prayers, granted their requests, and made 'em slaves and beggars: and now they have nothing to say, but that they are miserable, and have deserved it: But that that heightens their calamitie, is the prosperous condition of glorious *Glocester*, in whose story they read such fidelity, and valour, so much honestie and honour, that they are asham'd to looke upon their owne.

But to make an end with Thee *Worcester*, (that hast taken a course to make an end of thy selfe) in former ages, a Citie, now (to thy owne people) a prison; thou wer't wont to looke beautifully, be clad richly, fear daintily, and trade freely, now thou look'st ugly, goest beggerly, fearest hardly, and livest slavishly; it seemes Obstinacie hath so bewitch'd thee, that misery and infamy are thy choice familiars; But 'tis pittie thou shouldest be suffered to perish, though thou desirest it: no doubt the Parliament will consider what thou hast been, and be a meanes shortly to recover thee thy auncient Immunities, and make thee a Citie againe, whether thou wilt or no.

FINIS.

